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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/660,267	KARAOGUZ ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Liang-che Alex Wang	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/8/08
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-28 are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1, 10, and 23 are amended.
3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/8/2008 has been entered.

The New Grounds of Rejection

4. Applicant's amendment and argument with respect to claims 1-28 filed on 1/8/2008 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in views of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
6. Claims 1-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu, US Patent Number 7,065,778 B1, hereinafter Lu, in view of Cohen et al., US Patent Number

6,963,358, hereinafter Cohen, and in further views of Billmaier et al., US Patent Number 7,055,104, hereinafter Billmaier.

7. Referring to claim 1, Lu teaches a system supporting the indirect control of at least one media peripheral, the system comprising:
 - a first television display (display 212 of PVR 200; Col 6 lines 21-28, figure 3) in a first home with respect to a first user in the first home (the place where PVR 200 resides corresponds to “a first home”; Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67, figure 3, and a user exists to use each PVR in each home);
 - a first storage in the first home (data storage device 218 of PVR 200 corresponds to “a first storage”), the first storage for storing media (Col 10 lines 26-29, 40-43, data storage device 218 of a PVR is used for storing TV programs for future viewing), and having a first network protocol address, with respect to a second user in a second home (IP address of PVR 200 corresponds to “a first network address”; Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address);
 - a second storage (data storage device 218 of PVR 200A, figure 2) in the second home (figure 3, PVR 200A is physically separated from PVR 200, Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67), and having a second network protocol address (IP address of PVR 200A corresponds to “a second network address”; Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address);
 - server software (EGP server 304) that maintains a user defined association of the first and second network protocol addresses (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired TV shows requested by user from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A record

the TV show, PVR 200A transmits the TV show to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the TV show to the requested PVR 200; the association of PVR 200 and PVR 200A is made when PVR 200A is identified to record the user desired program, and the server must maintain the association of the network protocol address of PVR 200 and 200A for media transfer) and that receives via a communication network (Internet 302 corresponds to “a communication network”; figure 3) a request (Col 9 lines 8-10, 29-44, server receives a request from PVR 200) that identifies one of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (IP address of PVR 200) by a user at the first home (Col 10 lines 10-15, IP address of PVR 200 is identified as the requester), and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (Col 6 lines 45-50, network address of PVR 200A is located (identified) for server to send request to record desired TV shows) to support control from the first home, via the communication network (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired media requested from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A obtains the media, PVR 200A transmits the media to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the media to the requested PVR 200).

Lu does not teach at least one media peripheral, in the second home, communicatively coupled to the second storage; and the server software that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user, and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral, at the second home, according to the at least one media peripheral command.

Cohen teaches, at least one media peripheral (digital camera 10'), in a second home (the place where digital camera 10' resides corresponds to "a second home", figure 6A) communicatively coupled to the second storage (device 100b); and server software (server 808) that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'); user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command"), and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral (Col 14 lines 19-27, 60-67, image data captured from digital camera 10' is provided to requester 812, 910), at the second home (digital camera 10' resides at second home), according to the at least one media peripheral command (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to download).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate at least one media peripheral of Cohen in Lu, because both Cohen and Lu teach a first device requests media information stored on a second device via a server (see figure 3 of Lu and figure 6A of Cohen).

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu would allow the media data of a peripheral to be transmitted to a remote location and allow authorized individuals to gain access and retrieve the media data as taught by Cohen (Col 3 lines 29-31, and Col 4 lines 42-54).

Furthermore, Lu does not explicitly teach, wherein the second user is known to the first user.

Billmaier teaches an interactive television system in a television network environment that is similar to Lu (figure 1 and related passage), and wherein that in each interactive television system contains a videoconferencing buddy list for the user video conferencing with other users in the network (Col 8 lines 63-67), and wherein the users in the buddy list must be known to the user.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the buddy list of Billmaier to Lu, so that each user in each home of Lu can maintain a buddy-list of other users in other homes.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu because having the buddy-list would allow each user to maintain a list of other users and allow each user to organize friends and families on their own home television system for communication and information exchanging as taught by Billmaier (Col 1 lines 12-19).

8. Referring to claim 2, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 wherein the first and second network protocol addresses are one of an Internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC) address, and an electronic serial number (ESN) (Lu, Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address).
9. Referring to claim 3, Lu and Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 1, and Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, an MP3 player, a home juke-box system, a multi-media personal digital assistant (PDA), and/or a mobile multi-media gateway device (Col 14 lines 19-27, figure 6C of Cohen, peripheral in Cohen is a digital camera).

10. Referring to claim 4, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, and data (Lu, Col 7 lines 25-28, network 300 operate with any type of media content: audio, video, graphics, information, data, and/or the like in any type of format).
11. Referring to claim 5, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 wherein the media comprises real-time video (Col 7 lines 25-28; Col 6 lines 50-53, media being recorded are the requested TV show, which is recorded when it is broadcast (real-time video) by a TV provider).
12. Referring to claim 6, Lu and Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 1, and Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral command comprises one or more of on, off, select, play, capture, download, erase, delete, zoom, focus, pan, tilt, set compression format, set resolution, set frame rate, set quality, rewind, fast forward, scan, list, skip, and/or check status (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27 of Cohen, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'; user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command").
13. Referring to claim 7, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, PVR 200, 200A and EGP server 304 may be coupled via coaxial cable, copper wire, fiber optics, the Internet 302, wireless communication and the like).

14. Referring to claim 8, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 wherein the communication network is the Internet (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, Internet 302).
15. Referring to claim 9, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 1 further comprising: a user interface (EPG, electronic programming guide corresponds to “a user interface”), at the first home (where PVR 200 resides, figure 3 of Lu), for identifying at least one of the second home (Lu, Col 6 lines 45-50, PVR 200A is located), the at least one media peripheral, and the at least one media peripheral command (Cohen’s digital camera and downloading request, Col 14 lines 19-27); and the user interface supporting at least one media channel (Col 6 lines 35-61, user utilizes EPG to locate desired media).
16. Referring to claim 10, Lu teaches a system supporting the indirect control of at least one media peripheral, the system comprising:
 - a first storage (data storage device 218 of PVR 200) in a first home (the place where PVR 200 resides corresponds to “a first home”; Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67, figure 3) that stores media (Col 10 lines 26-29, 40-43, data storage device 218 of a PVR is used for storing TV programs for future viewing), and having a first network address (IP address of PVR 200 corresponds to “a first network address”; Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address) with respect to a first user in a first home (a user exists to use each PVR in each home);
 - a second storage (data storage device 218 of PVR 200A, figure 2) in a second home (figure 3, PVR 200A is physically separated from PVR 200, Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67), and having a second network protocol address (IP address of PVR 200A corresponds to “a second network address”; Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated

with an IP address) with respect to a first user in a first home (a user exists to use each PVR in each home);

set top box circuitry (PVR 200 corresponds to “set top box circuitry”; Col 5 lines 26-35), in the first home, communicatively coupled to the first storage and the second storage (figures 2 and 3, PVR 200 is communicatively coupled to data storage device 118 of PVR 200 and PVR 200A);

server software (EGP server 304) that maintains a user defined association of the first and second network addresses (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired TV shows requested by user from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A record the TV show, PVR 200A transmits the TV show to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the TV show to the requested PVR 200; the association of PVR 200 and PVR 200A is made when PVR 200A is identified to record the user desired program, and the server must maintain the association of the network address of PVR 200 and 200A for media transfer) and that receives via a communication network (Internet 302 corresponds to “a communication network”; figure 3) a request (Col 9 lines 8-10, 29-44, server receives a request from PVR 200) that identifies one of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (IP address of PVR 200) by a user at the first home (Col 10 lines 10-15, IP address of PVR 200 is identified as the requester), and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (Col 6 lines 45-50, network address of PVR 200A is located (identified) for server to send request to record desired TV shows) to support control from the first home, via the communication network (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired media requested from

PVR 200, and once PVR 200A obtains the media, PVR 200A transmits the media to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the media to the requested PVR 200).

Lu does not teach at least one media peripheral, in the second home, communicatively coupled to the second storage; and the server software that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user, and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral, at the second home, according to the at least one media peripheral command.

Cohen teaches, at least one media peripheral (digital camera 10'), in a second home (the place where digital camera 10' resides corresponds to "a second home", figure 6A) communicatively coupled to the second storage (device 100b); and server software (server 808) that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'; user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command"), and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral (Col 14 lines 19-27, 60-67, image data captured from digital camera 10' is provided to requester 812, 910), at the second home (digital camera 10' resides at second home), according to the at least one media peripheral command (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to download).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate at least one media peripheral of Cohen in Lu,

because both Cohen and Lu teach a first device requests media information stored on a second device via a server (see figure 3 of Lu and figure 6A of Cohen).

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu would allow the media data of a peripheral to be transmitted to a remote location and allow authorized individuals to gain access and retrieve the media data as taught by Cohen (Col 3 lines 29-31, and Col 4 lines 42-54).

Furthermore, Lu does not explicitly teach, wherein the second user is known to the first user.

Billmaier teaches an interactive television system in a television network environment that is similar to Lu (figure 1 and related passage), and wherein that in each interactive television system contains a videoconferencing buddy list for the user video conferencing with other users in the network (Col 8 lines 63-67), and wherein the users in the buddy list must be known to the user.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the buddy list of Billmaier to Lu, so that each user in each home of Lu can maintains a buddy-list of other users in other homes.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu because having the buddy-list would allow each user to maintain a list of other users and allow each user to organize friends and families on their own home television system for communication and information exchanging as taught by Billmaier (Col 1 lines 12-19).

17. Referring to claim 11, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, and/or data (Lu, Col 7 lines 25-28, network 300 operate with any type of media content: audio, video, graphics, information, data, and/or the like in any type of format).
18. Referring to claim 12, Lu and Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 10, and Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, an MP3 player, a home juke-box system, a multi-media personal digital assistant (PDA), and/or a mobile multi-media gateway device (Col 14 lines 19-27, figure 6C of Cohen, peripheral in Cohen is a digital camera).
19. Referring to claim 13, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the first and second network addresses are one of an Internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC) address, and/or an electronic serial number (ESN) (Lu, Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address).
20. Referring to claim 14, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, PVR 200, 200A and EGP server 304 may be coupled via coaxial cable, copper wire, fiber optics, the Internet 302, wireless communication and the like).
21. Referring to claim 15, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the communication network is the Internet (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, Internet 302).

22. Referring to claim 16, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the server software forwards media from the at least one media peripheral to the set top box circuitry (Lu, Col 6 lines 45-58, server forwarded the requested media from its source to the requesting PVR).

23. Referring to claim 17, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 10 wherein the server software is at a location separate from the first home and the second home (Lu, figure 3, Col 7 lines 20-24, EGP server 304 resides on a single physical computing device).

24. Referring to claim 18, Lu teaches a system supporting the indirect control of at least one media peripheral, the system comprising:

a first storage (data storage device 218 of PVR 200) in a first home (the place where PVR 200 resides corresponds to “a first home”; Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67, figure 3) that stores media (Col 10 lines 26-29, 40-43, data storage device 218 of a PVR is used for storing TV programs for future viewing);
a source (data storage device 218 of PVR 200A, figure 2);
set top box circuitry (PVR 200 corresponds to “set top box circuitry”; Col 5 lines 26-35), in the first home, to exchange media between the first storage and the source (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired media requested from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A obtains the media, PVR 200A transmits the media to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the media to the requested PVR 200), the source being configured to be indirectly controlled by the set top box circuitry in the first home (Col 6 lines 43-54, PVR 200 schedules the recording at remote PVR 200A which is indirectly controlling the source of media content); and

server software that supports the exchange of media between the source and the set top box circuitry (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired media requested from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A obtains the media, PVR 200A transmits the media to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the media to the requested PVR 200).

Lu does not teach at least one media peripheral, in the second home, and the server software that supports the delivery of least one media peripheral command to the at least one media peripheral, and the exchange of media between the peripheral and the set top box circuitry.

Cohen teaches, at least one media peripheral (digital camera 10'), in a second home (the place where digital camera 10' resides corresponds to "a second home", figure 6A) communicatively coupled to the second storage (device 100b); and server software (server 808) that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'; user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command"), and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral (Col 14 lines 19-27, 60-67, image data captured from digital camera 10' is provided to requester 812, 910), at the second home (digital camera 10' resides at second home), according to the at least one media peripheral command (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to download).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate at least one media peripheral of Cohen in Lu, because both Cohen and Lu teach a first device requests media information stored on a second device via a server (see figure 3 of Lu and figure 6A of Cohen).

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu would allow the media data of a peripheral to be transmitted to a remote location and allow authorized individuals to gain access and retrieve the media data as taught by Cohen (Col 3 lines 29-31, and Col 4 lines 42-54).

25. Referring to claim 19, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 18 wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, real-time video, and data (Lu, Col 7 lines 25-28, network 300 operate with any type of media content: audio, video, graphics, information, data, and/or the like in any type of format).
26. Referring to claim 20, and Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 18, Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral command comprises one or more of on, off, select, play, capture, download, erase, delete, zoom, focus, pan, tilt, set compression format, set resolution, set frame rate, set quality, rewind, fast forward, scan, list, skip, and/or check status (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27 of Cohen, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'; user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command").
27. Referring to claim 21, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 18 wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet

infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, PVR 200, 200A and EGP server 304 may be coupled via coaxial cable, copper wire, fiber optics, the Internet 302, wireless communication and the like).

28. Referring to claim 22, Lu Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 18, Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, an MP3 player, a home juke-box system, a multi-media personal digital assistant (PDA), and/or a mobile multi-media gateway device (Col 14 lines 19-27, figure 6C of Cohen, peripheral in Cohen is a digital camera).

29. Referring to claim 23, Lu teaches a system supporting the indirect control of at least one media peripheral, the system comprising:

set top box circuitry (PVR 200 corresponds to “set top box circuitry”; Col 5 lines 26-35), in the first home (the place where PVR 200 resides corresponds to “a first home”; Col 6 lines 43-61, Col 1 lines 64-67, figure 3), communicatively coupled to control a source at a second home (Col 6 lines 43-54, PVR 200 schedules the recording at remote PVR 200A which is indirectly controlling the source of media content).

software (EGP server 304) that maintains a user defined association of the first and second network protocol addresses (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired TV shows requested by user from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A record the TV show, PVR 200A transmits the TV show to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the TV show to the requested PVR 200; the association of PVR 200 and PVR 200A is made when PVR 200A is identified to record the user desired program, and the server must

maintain the association of the network protocol address of PVR 200 and 200A for media transfer) with respect to a first and second users, respectively, in the first and second homes, respectively, (a user exists to use each PVR in each home) the software receives via a communication network (Internet 302 corresponds to “a communication network”; figure 3) a request (Col 9 lines 8-10, 29-44, server receives a request from PVR 200) that identifies one of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (IP address of PVR 200) and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network protocol addresses (Col 6 lines 45-50, network address of PVR 200A is located (identified) for server to send request to record desired TV shows) to support control from the first home, by the set top box circuitry via the communication network (Col 6 lines 54-58, PVR 200A is used to record desired media requested from PVR 200, and once PVR 200A obtains the media, PVR 200A transmits the media to the EGP server 304, which then transmits the media to the requested PVR 200).

Lu does not teach at least one media peripheral, in the second home, communicatively coupled to the second storage; and the server software that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user, and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral, at the second home, according to the at least one media peripheral command.

Cohen teaches, at least one media peripheral (digital camera 10'), in a second home (the place where digital camera 10' resides corresponds to “a second home”, figure 6A) communicatively coupled to the second storage (device 100b); and server software

(server 808) that receives a request that identifies one of the at least one media peripheral, and at least one media peripheral command selected by a user (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to server for accessing and downloading data captured from digital camera 10'; user requested download corresponds to "the at least one media peripheral command"), and responds with media from the identified one of the at least one media peripheral (Col 14 lines 19-27, 60-67, image data captured from digital camera 10' is provided to requester 812, 910), at the second home (digital camera 10' resides at second home), according to the at least one media peripheral command (Col 13 lines 22-33, Col 14 lines 19-27, user requests to download).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate at least one media peripheral of Cohen in Lu, because both Cohen and Lu teach a first device requests media information stored on a second device via a server (see figure 3 of Lu and figure 6A of Cohen).

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu would allow the media data of a peripheral to be transmitted to a remote location and allow authorized individuals to gain access and retrieve the media data as taught by Cohen (Col 3 lines 29-31, and Col 4 lines 42-54).

Furthermore, Lu does not explicitly teach, wherein the second user is known to the first user.

Billmaier teaches an interactive television system in a television network environment that is similar to Lu (figure 1 and related passage), and wherein that in each interactive television system contains a videoconferencing buddy list for the user video

conferencing with other users in the network (Col 8 lines 63-67), and wherein the users in the buddy list must be known to the user.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the buddy list of Billmaier to Lu, so that each user in each home of Lu can maintain a buddy-list of other users in other homes.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Lu because having the buddy-list would allow each user to maintain a list of other users and allow each user to organize friends and families on their own home television system for communication and information exchanging as taught by Billmaier (Col 1 lines 12-19).

30. Referring to claim 24, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 23 wherein the first and second network protocol addresses are one of an Internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC) address, and/or an electronic serial number (ESN) (Lu, Col 10 lines 10-15, each PVR is associated with an IP address).
31. Referring to claim 25, Lu and Cohen in combination teaches the system of claim 23, and Cohen further teaches wherein the at least one media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, an MP3 player, a home juke-box system, a multi-media personal digital assistant (PDA), and/or a mobile multi-media gateway device (Col 14 lines 19-27, figure 6C of Cohen, peripheral in Cohen is a digital camera).
32. Referring to claim 26, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 23 wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet

infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, PVR 200, 200A and EGP server 304 may be coupled via coaxial cable, copper wire, fiber optics, the Internet 302, wireless communication and the like).

33. Referring to claim 27, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 23 wherein the communication network is the Internet (Lu, Col 7 lines 1-8, Internet 302).
34. Referring to claim 28, Lu as modified teaches the system of claim 23 further comprising:
a user interface (EGP, electronic programming guide corresponds to “a user interface”), at the first home (where PVR 200 resides, figure 3 of Lu), for identifying at least one of the second home (Lu, Col 6 lines 45-50, PVR 200A is located), the at least one media peripheral, and the at least one media peripheral command (Cohen’s digital camera and downloading request, Col 14 lines 19-27); and the user interface supporting at least one media channel (Col 6 lines 35-61, user utilizes EPG to locate desired media).

Conclusion

35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Liang-che Alex Wang whose telephone number is (571)272-3992. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.
36. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Glenton B Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

37. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Liang-che Alex Wang
January 15, 2008

L.-h. Wang